

South-Carolina Gazette.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick.

From Saturday, September 16, to Saturday, September 23, 1732.

-----No Law divine condemns the Virtuous,
For differing from the Rules your Schools devise.
Look round, how Providence bestows alike
Sunshine and Rain, to bless the fruitful Year,
On different Nations, all of different Faiths;
And (tho' by several Names and Titles worshipp'd)
Heaven takes the various Tribute of their Praise,
Since all agree to own, at least to mean
One best, one greatest, only LORD of all.
Rowe's Tamerlane.

SINCE the Trumpet has been sound-
ed in *Sion* and the Alarm given for a
polemick War, which is generally
carried on by all Parties with the ut-
most Rancour and Passion, I think I shall
not do amiss in acting the Part of a *Mode-
rator*. Under this Character I shall first
endeavour to infuse into the Minds of my
Readers that Charity and Benevolence
which all who make any Pretensions to
Christianity ought to be furnished with;
and then shew in the Course of my Letters
that the present Dispute, like all others, is
only a Wrangling about Terms, which be-
ing duly defin'd, the Parties mutually agree,
and the Controversy finishes of Course.
This Undertaking I shall attempt to carry
on with that *Meekness and Fear* which the
Apostle recommends; unless some Person
of superiour Abilities and a happier Educa-
tion would generously assume the Task.

Charity shall be the Subject of this Paper.
By *Charity* I do not mean Alms-Deeds,
which are only one of the good Effects of
it; but by *Charity* I mean that benevolent
Disposition of Heart which inclines any
Man, of any Religion, to think well, and
hope well of every Man, of every Religion,
from whom he receives no Injury. For no
Man can think well of that Man, who does
Ill to any Man, let his Motive be what it
will: And it is always just to punish the
Authors of Injustice. No Man has God's
Authority to injure another; but all Men

have his Authority to repel Injuries, and
to defend themselves. If any Man's Reli-
gion teaches him to do me harm, common
Sense teaches me to defend myself: but if
his Religion however absurd, frantick and
vain, be only between God and himself,
and interferences not with my Security and Pro-
perty, I cannot without Violence and In-
justice molest him in it. A Man may be a
very silly and yet a very pious Man; and
if he seems pious, I ought to think him so,
his secret Intentions being known to God
only. If indeed he claims Dominion over
me and my Purse, for the Support and
Reward of his Piety, I shall suspect that he
has none; because I cannot conceive that
Pride, Power and Covetousness are any Part
of Piety, or any way related to it; or that
a Passion for the Pomp and Pleasures of this
World, is any Proof of a Zeal which breathes
*after the Cross of Christ, and the Kingdom of
Heaven*, and is entirely detached from *the
Mammon of Unrighteousness*. Such Claims,
therefore, as they concern Property, and
Things purely temporal, are Questions of
Civil Right, and subject to the Awards and
Discretion of Men, and as remote from the
Considerations of Religion and Conscience,
as one thing can be from another.

But the Thoughts and Actions which re-
late only to God, are to be judged by none
but him; nor let them be ever so wild and
foolish, can they be subject to any other
Jurisdiction. *Humanum est errare & insanire*.
There is no Pitch of Folly and Phrenzy, of
which the human Soul is not capable in
Matters of Devotion; and none but he who
made the human Soul, and raised it above
the Soul of a Beast, can set it free from
Error, and above Superstition. If a Man
will approach God with a Whip and a Hair-
cloth, and seek to please the Almighty by
inflicting

inflicting Stripes on his own Flesh; if he chuses to mix Dancing and Bawling with his Devotion, and Aloes with his Sauce, I shall desire no part either in his Devotion or his Meals. But I have no more Dominion over his Imagination than over his Stomach. I can only tell him my own Opinion, and my own Taste, if he will hear me; and he has just the same Right over me. Every Man, who is in earnest in his Religion, must chuse his own Priest, as well as his own Cook, according to his Sentiments and his Palate: and if he can find neither Priest nor Cook to his Mind, he must be content to say his own Prayers and dress his own Victuals. The Christian Law leaves him at full Liberty to do both. Prayers are only made for those who like made Prayers; and whoever says the contrary, is obliged to prove, that either we must pray certain Prayers whether we will or not, or not pray at all.

The want of Room obliges me to break off this Letter in the middle, for which I beg the Author's pardon, and promise him to finish it in my next.



His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, June 1. 1732.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

YOU having now dispatched all the publick Business, that it was practicable for you to go thro with at present, and the Season of the Year being so far advanced, I believe it will not be disagreeable to you, that I give you an Opportunity of retiring into the Country, by putting an End to this Session of Parliament.

It is unnecessary for Me, to represent to you the happy State and Situation of publick Affairs, both at home, and abroad. You must all be sensible of what is universally seen and felt in the full Enjoyment of a general Peace. The Concurrence of the *States General* in the late Treaty of *Vienna*, has perfected the Establishment of the publick Tranquility as far as human Prudence can foresee or provide; and a faithful Observance and Execution of the Treaties and Alliances now subsisting among the several Princes and Powers of *Europe*, free from groundless Jealousies, and void of all ambitious Views, will be the most effectual Means to continue and preserve these Blessings to Us.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I return you My Thanks for the Provisions you have made for the Defence and Security of the Kingdom, and for carrying on the Service of the current Year. It is a Satisfaction to Me to see you have turned your Thoughts towards raising the necessary Supplies, by such Methods, as may be the least burthensome to my People: And as this cannot but be received in the Country as a most grateful and acceptable Service, I hope it will encourage you to pursue such Measures for the future, as may on all Occasions render the Supplies, that shall be necessary, as equal and easy as is possible.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It being necessary for Me to visit my *German Dominions* this Year, I have determined to leave the Queen Regent here during My Absence; and I doubt not but it will be your Endeavours to make the Government as easy to Her, as, I am confident, it will be her Care, by just and prudent Administration, to deserve Your Duty and Regard, I recommend to You all in your several Stations, to study and consult the preservation of the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom.

And afterward the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is His Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, That this Parliament be Prorogued to Thursday the 27th Day of July, to be then there held; and this Parliament is accordingly Prorogued to Thursday the 27th Day of July next.

Extract from the Votes of the House of Commons. Veneris 26 Die Maii. 1732.

Mr. Comptroller reported to the House, that their Addresses of Yesterday (that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to give Directions to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to prepare a further Representation, to be laid before this House in the next Session of Parliament, of the state of his Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in *America*, with respect to any Law made, Manufactures set up, and Trade carried on there, which may affect the Trade, Navigation and Manufactures of this Kingdom; & that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to give Orders, that the proper Officers do provide Copies, to be laid before this House in the next Session of Parliament, of the several Instructions, which have been given by her late Majesty, his late Majesty, and his present Majesty to the respective Governors of his Colonies in *America*, relating to the taking

taking or not taking any Sums of Money by Way of Present or Salary from the Inhabitants thereof, and when, and how the same at any Time been varied; and also what Directions have been given by any of their said Majesties for the Repair of the Forts and Fortifications of *Barbadoes* and the *Leward Islands*) had been presented to his Majesty; and that his Majesty had commanded him to acquaint this House, that he will give Directions accordingly.

From the *Universal Spectator*, dated Sept. 4, 1731. A Dispensation is preparing to pass the Seals, to empower the Rev. Mr. *William Bowman* to hold the Living of *Dewsbury* (to which his Majesty has been graciously pleased lately to present him) with his other of *Aldborough*, both in the Diocese and County of *York*.

Boston, July, 13. Extract of a Letter from Capt. Fitch, Commander of his Majesty's Ship *Shereness* at *Canfo*, to Capt. Durell, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Scarborough*, stationed for this Place.

—There are 3 French Men of War at *Lewisburgh*, at *Cape Breton* one of 60, one of 52, and another of 36 Guns, besides 3 Frigats from 18 to 30 Guns; they are going to carry Jews to settle the Island of *St. John's* in the Gut at *Canfo*: Monf. *St. Ovide*, Gov. of *Cape Breton*, and several Officers are going thither from *Lewisburgh*, to settle the Bounderies. The Indians upon the Coast between *Cape Canfo* & *Cape Sable*, complain of having 2 Indians kill'd by some New-England Men, & others wounded with Swan Shot; one of them shewed the Master of a Sloop one in his Forehead; and they have sworn Revenge, and would have taken it then, had not the English kept upon their Guard. I wish those People that have done this, could be discovered; for it is such Irregularities as these, that make them so much our Enemies.

We are informed by a private Letter from *London*, that the Guard Ships in *England* are ordered to be Man'd and to take in their Water, and their lower Tire of Guns.

New-York, July 24. Last Thursday Morning a Creature of an uncommon size and shape was observed to break thro a Window of a Store-house in this City, and jump into the Street, where was a Number of Spectators, who followed it, till it jump over several Fences, and at last stuck between two Houses, where they shot it. Many have had the Curiosity to view it, and say it was seven Foot long, most of them say it was a Panther, but whence it came, or how it got into the Store-house, we are at a Loss to know.

Philadelphia, Aug. 24. On the Accounts received last Year from the President and Council of *New-York*, of the Incroachments made by the French, on the Lands of that Colony, and of the Measures they were taking to draw off our Indians from the British Interest, a Message having been sent from this Government to the Five Nations, inviting their Chiefs hither, to confer on the last of these Heads; divers of

the said Chiefs happily arrived here a few Days after our honourable Proprietor's landing, and they are now holding Councils on that Subject, of which we hope for a happy Issue.

CHARLESTOWN, Sept. 23.

On Friday last arrived here the Sloop *Hannah* and *Lidia*, of *Boston*, Edward *Sunderland*, Master, laden with Melasses from *Jamaica*, who on her Voyage to *Boston*, in the Latitude of 23 N. near the high Land of *Matancas*, on the North Side of *Cuba*, was taken by a Spanish Sloop of about 40 Tons, 6 Carriage Guns, and about 26 Men, commanded by one Don *Pedro*, of *Porto Rico*, having been about 12 Days from the *Havanna*, bound for *Porto Rico*, who robb'd him of all their Cloaths and Bedding, some Sails, his best Cable and Anchor, most of their Provisions, some Sugar, Money, Plate, & 2 Negro Men, the whole amounting to 500 l. *Jamaica Money*; and beat and abused the Men and Passengers.

Last Saturday arrived an Express from *Savannah Town*, which brought an Account from the *Upper* and *Lower Creeks*, importing, that all the Traders were well in both Places, and that the Indians were mightily concerned at the Death of *Shaw* and his Man, and have promised to do what lay in their Power to discover the Authors thereof, and that they had some reason to believe they were *Cherokees*; & that a considerable Body of them were preparing to go to War against the *Creeks*, and that another Body of them were going to *Flint River*, in order to take up the Horses, & what other Goods they could find belonging to the said *Peter Shaw*, and to carry them to the *Ochyes*, the Town to which he was bound; on which good News, his Excellency the Governor has wrote a Letter to Capt. *Johnson*, to permit the Traders to pass the *Savannah River*, in order to go and Trade in the several Towns where their Licences directed them.

The Town at present is very healthy, except some few with an intermitting Fever.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. C. Purry in *London*, to his Friend in *Charlestown*, dated May 10, 1732.

Sir, My Father is in *Switzerland*, where he has purchased a Number of People, and hath great Hopes to get a great many Free Men, besides Women and Children; he intends to come back with them the next Month, or in July, to be all embarked for *South Carolina*. The Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, & the Privy Council, have granted him some Encouragement to carry on that Project, which I hope will meet with good Success.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in *London*, to a Merchant in *Charlestown*, dated June 12.

We daily expect Mr. Purry from *Switzerland*, who is to return to *Carolina* with about 200 Persons: we believe he may sail from hence in about a Fortnight's Time: 'Tis probable he may arrive at *Charlestown*, the first Vessel after Capt. Street (who is the Bearer of this); and be so kind as to acquaint the Governor with it, that he